

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
AT SEATTLE

ENOSA STRICKLAND, SR.; KATHLEEN  
KELIJKOA-STRICKLAND, individually and  
as co-Personal Representative of the ESTATE  
OF ENOSA STRICKLAND JR.,

CASE NO. 22-cv-528

**ORDER DENYING PLAINTIFFS'  
MOTION FOR RECONSIDERATION**

**Plaintiffs,**

V.

CITY OF AUBURN, a municipality;  
KENNETH LYMAN, individually,

#### Defendants.

This matter comes before the Court on Plaintiffs' Motion for Reconsideration of this Court's order granting in part and denying in part Defendant's motion for a protective order regarding the Fifth Amendment (the "Underlying Motion"). Dkt. Nos. 74, 75.

“Motions for reconsideration are disfavored,” and “[t]he court will ordinarily deny such motions in the absence of a showing of manifest error in the prior ruling or a showing of new facts or legal authority which could not have been brought to its attention earlier with reasonable diligence.” Local Civil Rule 7(h)(1). To have any chance at success, a motion for reconsideration must “point out with specificity the matters which the movant believes were overlooked or misapprehended by the court, any new matters being brought to the court’s attention for the first time, and the particular modifications being sought in the court’s prior ruling.” *Id.*

1       In its order on the Underlying Motion, the Court held that Defendant Lyman had a basic  
2 right to invoke the Fifth Amendment in a civil case, but the Court declined to rule prospectively  
3 about the specific application of the privilege or waiver without Plaintiff actually putting the  
4 questions to Defendant Lyman during a deposition. In their motion for reconsideration, Plaintiffs  
5 offer excerpts from various discovery responses, rehashing their arguments about waiver, but as  
6 the Court previously stated, “the privilege is not so easily waived.” Plaintiffs’ motion also  
7 requests a new form of relief by seeking Defendant Lyman’s answers to questions about other  
8 police officers. A new request for relief, however, is not the proper subject of a motion to  
9 reconsider. Even assuming the issue were properly presented, the Court’s previous ruling about  
10 the need for context would apply with equal force.

11       Plaintiffs do not allege that the Court committed manifest error. Nor do they present any  
12 “new facts or legal authority” that could not have been brought to the Court’s attention earlier.  
13 *See Local Civil Rule 7(h)(1).* As such, Plaintiffs fail to show why the Court should reverse or  
14 modify its previous ruling. Therefore, the Court DENIES Plaintiffs’ motion for reconsideration.

15       The Court takes to heart Plaintiffs’ concerns about the burdens of conducting a deposition  
16 only for the deponent to repeatedly invoke the Fifth Amendment. But the Court disagrees with  
17 the notion that any responses would merely be “window-dressing” or needlessly reveal litigation  
18 strategy since a party’s invocation of the Fifth Amendment in a civil case may lead to an adverse  
19 inference. *Doe ex rel. Rudy-Glanzer v. Glanzer*, 232 F.3d 1258, 1264 (9th Cir. 2000) (citing *SEC*  
20 v. *Colello*, 139 F.3d 674, 677 (9th Cir.1998)). For the same reason the Court cannot rule  
21 prospectively on the application of the Fifth Amendment, it takes no position on the  
22 appropriateness of adverse inferences at this time.

23       It is so ORDERED.

24       Dated this 26th day of July, 2023.



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Jamal N. Whitehead  
United States District Judge